

A TRIP TO Kansas & the Centennial.

By Dr. J. T. Scholl.

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May 22, 1876, I left Ozaukee on the 12. 25 P. M. train for Milwaukee where I arrived at 2 15 P. M. The fair was 1 dollar.

At Milwaukee a very rough breeze was blowing from the lake so that I felt quite cold. A walk of 10 minutes brought me to Edward Barber, Broker & Land agent, he bought an excursion ticket for me to Baxter Springs and back, for 24 dollars. The ticket ran for 35 days but in 5 days the route had to be completed as far as Baxter Springs, otherwise the ticket should be void. Barber was very much in favor of me buying some of those Kansas coal-lands, an introductory letter was to take me to an agent at Fort Scott. At the depot I took a lunch for 20 cents.

Fifteen miles south of Milwaukee I saw some apple-trees in bloom and 40 miles south the trees were beginning to put forth their leaves. This was in striking contrast with Port Washington where the pear trees were hardly showing any buds, and not a leaf or blossom could be seen in the gardens.

I arrived in Chicago at the Union Depot corner of Canal and Madison Streets at 7-30 P. M. At 9

P. M. the cars started on the Chicago and St. Louis road. At 9-45 P. M. the cars started for Pittsburg and Forte Wayne. In order to have the passengers on the alert an official cried out, such a train was ready for such a place, about half an hour before starting time.

My intention was to leave on the 12-30 train in the night, but I was soon informed that the train would leave to morrow afternoon. This was a sore disappointment to me, in the first place because I had been waiting so long, and secondly because I might have found out sooner by making proper inquiries and thirdly, because I was obliged to look out for a boarding house. I happened in at the Skinner Hotel where I went right off to bed. Here I found the bed clothes not only skinny but intensely cold so that I could not sleep on account of the cold. The wind was blowing very high out doors.

May 23, I paid for my night's lodging and breakfast \$1.50 and repaired to the Depot. From there I started to hunt up Mr. Christion, but the weather being quite chilly and windy I returned to the depot. At the depot I observed that every separate Railway had its especial box with name in bronze on the out side and containing maps & timetables for the use of the passengers. At 12-30 P. M. we started for the West. The limestone quarries at Joliet extended for many miles. At Blumington the weather had become nice and warm, and the place itself seemed very inviting, and so were several other large places further on in Ills. The country seemed to be very fertile and level somewhat like a large valley, that we were passing through. It may have been the valley of an ancient river sweeping from the St. Lawrence & Lake Michigan down into the Gulf of Mexico. The bridge at Lousianna we passed over at night. It is an immense structure, say 1 mile in length and approached only by passing over lagoons. It was yet dark when we

arrived at Mexico. Lexington Junction was the stopping place for breakfast.

May 24. 10 oclock brought us to Kansas City. While passing by the side of the Missouri River I took it to be about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in width, and the Missouri bottom about 20 miles in width, beyond this expanse the country takes a different look and is more hilly, while the bottom land seemes to have been flooded with water at some time. Wheat and rye I found here in heads, roses in bloom, peaches as large as almonds, cherries as currentz, and grapevines had shot up to the length of a yard. The Missouri bottom is rather wet in a good many places, and some of the woods were waterwashed or water still standing in them. It was here I first saw the Sycamore tree with its shedding scarf skin, it looks like a poplar. The Illinois bottom seemes to be far more expansive. Kansas City, situated on the south side of the Missouri river, has a very uneven site, on hills, & hollows. Its streets are narrow. In the hollow of the Kaw and Missouri is the Railroad depot. The dust is here constantly on the wing. It was here while crossing over to Wyandotte that a lady from Texas told me of the yellow fever having taken off some 200 persons a year ago in the neighborhood of her sister's. Crossing the Kaw bridge on the horsecar I was soon moving up the hill on which Wyandotte is situated. The place is quite airy and seemingly healthy. At about 11 oclock I came to the residence of my brother Philip, where I found doors and windows open. Wednesday and Thursday 24th & 25th I staid with my brother enjoyed myself very much. On Friday 10 o'clock I started for Baxter Springs. On the cars I met a family returning from California who had been staying there last winter for the good of the health of the young woman. Here they had been renting and boarding themselves. His discription of California was, 4 months rain, 6

months dust, 6 inches deep, so that it is impossible to live on the other side of the road. The land, he says, is about 50 dollars per acre.

The Oregonians, he says, are called webfoots by the Californians, they have 8 months rain and slush, and the heavy fog falling every morning keeps their skins in a damp condition most all the time. The finest wheat in the world may be seen here.

Regarding the climate of California, he thinks that of Kansas equally good and that he will not go there again for the sake of health. His residence was near Hillsdale, Kansas, where, he said, the chinchbugs were worse than the grasshoppers. —Another traveller had been living in California for 17 years. He left it for the purpose of settling in Texas on a farm. The Chinese, he says, have overrun the country, working for 1 dollar a day and boarding themselves.

—Another family I met that was going back to California, they had been living in Butler County near Wichita on 160 acres of land which they bought for 800 dollars and sold for 12 hundred dollars, they had been living there for one year, and made improvements more than four-hundred dollars would pay for. Before that, they had been living in California, the man working as a foreman on a farm. He thought the Kansas winds were too high for him and especially to suit his right side pleurisy, He had been living in St. Jose Valley, St. Clara County. Farms contain generally from 1 to 2 thousand acres, worth from 200 dollars to 15 dollars per acre. Woodland 40 miles from Sacramento sells from 50 to 75 dollars per acre. Lands within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of St. Clara, sell for 400 dollars an acre. Farm hands are paid 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ dollars a day for 3 months during harvest time, and 40 dollars per month the year round. Crops are sure in California, strawberries are seen in the markets all the year round, excepting March.

The rains commence in January and continue through the month of March. Two crops are sown in California, one before the rains set in and the other after they are over.

—Before we came to Fort Scott we saw the coal occasionally cropping out, and here and there a coal mine being worked. Arrived at Fort Scott we saw car loads of the coal. The place is quite an inviting one. The country around and as far as Drywood including Pawnee is rocky, very little soil on the rocks and only good for grazing and coal mining. The coal is cropping out in the creeks and is from 4 to 6 feet under the surface. Most every man has his own coal mine. A farmer that came here 17 years ago is worth now 56 thousand dollars, he had leased his coalfields to parties working them. Fort Scott is 88 Miles from Kansas City. The coal in seems 12 to 18 inches is cropping out north and south. Coal sells here from 7 to 12 cents a bushel. A farmer near Spring river who owned 15 hundred acres of land bought 2000 bushels of coal at the mines for 2 cents a bushel. At Drywood the rock is coming out, but no coal has been exhumed. The country is quite wet though not flat. In Osage County the land is very good but most of it is taken up. The cattle law prescribes the watching of the cattle so that no fences are required. Girard is 124 miles & Cherokee 135 miles from Kansas, City. The latter is rather a dirty place, but the lands around it may be very good. The farmers, located in the county and made their improvements in the hope of being able to buy the land hereafter from the Government which proved not to be the case. The railroad company got in possession of it. Columbus is as large a town as Port Washington. Towards night we arrived at Baxter Springs, a place as large as Port Washington, apparently, but containing only 1,000 inhabitants. All the lands, situated on the

Missouri River, Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. are a level, slightly undulating prairie, with no woods excepting a small belt north of Ft. Scott where the coal mines first make their appearance and another belt south of Kansas City. The creeks also have generally little belts of woods.

The houses are on the average 1 mile apart, and are shanties as a rule. 3 or 4 hundred apple and peach trees are seen about the house & a drove of cattle of 25 or 50 heads on the prairie. The first thing a farmer does when he has entered upon a piece of land is to build himself a shanty & plant a hedge of the osage orange about the whole lands. The hedges after they are 1 or 2 years old are cut into and bent over, so as to prevent cattle from passing through the poor places and to stimulate the roots to throw out new and abundant shoots to thicken the hedge. Hedges may be planted from one year seedlings at 50 cents a rod. The arable ground is from 18 inches to 2 feet, if the land deserves to be called good. Near the rock a coarse reddish clay is seen which gets gradually darker as the surface is approached. North of Ft. Scott very long stone fences make their appearance and also some fine orchards. These same fences are seen at Godfrey's made by piling up flat stones. At *Baxter Springs* the landlord told me that new potatoes had been for sale that day in Town and that wheat was nearly ripe in the fields. The place is indebted for 120 thousand dollars, taxes 9 per cent, and bondholders have offered to take 5 cents on the dollar. The Normal schoolhouse is a magnificent structure for such a poor place, costing 40 thousand dollars and the City Hall is a similar structure. These structures were build by selling city bonds, in the expectation that Kansas was to be the garden State, but their calculations were premature and now bankruptcy stares Kansas in the face. An old store opposite the Planter's house, where I remained

over night, situated on a corner lot was sold for 75 dollars, which 5 years ago rented for 120 dollars a month. This place seems to have exhausted its vitality in the first shoot it sent forth.

A good wheat country is said to be at Chetopa where the lead mines are. The Missouri, Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. goes no further than this place. The company has been unable to obtain the concession of the Indians to pass through the Indian Territory. While I was lying in bed I felt a desire to expand my chest vigorously. The air felt damp and chilly so that I was obliged to cover up. In the morning I could not find my pocket book and still I could not imagine how anybody could have stolen the same, after hunting for quite a while I found it in the wrong pocket. At this place I did not feel at home and would not like to stop there another night, owing probably to the dilapidated appearance of the town, the Indians and Texas Rangers. It seemed out of the world to me there.

Saturday May 27, I was glad to begin my return route. After breakfast I settled up with my landlord paying him \$1.50 for lodging and 2 meals. For omnibus fair 25 cents were demanded and paid. An intelligent traveler, a fishdealer told me that Lawrence, is a splendid place to live, in owing to the intelligence of the inhabitants, the colleges there & the absence or scarcity of saloons. He thought he would like to have a partner to invest \$6,000 dollars in the wholesale fish business, he stated that a barrel of fish could be bought in Boston for 8 dollars and sold again in Kansas for 15 dollars, so that the money invested could almost be doubled.

—At 3 or 4 P. M. I arrived at Wyandotte again. The bishop had also arrived to officiate at the confirmation of the Children. I took up my lodging with Peter Connelly, a scotchman, who had been a banker some years ago in Kansas City, & his lady a rich Kentuckian.

Prior to the panic of 1873 he build himself a nice house for about 9 thousand dollars, and not being able to meet all the expences, he loaned of the Northwestern Insurance Co. of Milwaukee \$3,500. Not being able to pay the interest on the loan, the mortgage on the house and 1 acre lot surrounding, had been foreclosed by the company and was about to be sold. He had also bought 15 acres on the hill from an old Wyandotte Indian for 1,000 dollars an acre, which a few months after he could have sold for \$1,200 an acre but refused. At present it can not be sold for any price. His hopes however are still good that if Kansas gets up again, what she will as he says, then he will be able to dispose of his lands at a great profit, especially as the Kaw bottom will be a desirable place for the Railways to have their rolling stock.

Peter Connelly attributed the panic to a money corner. The money of the nation being locked up and the administration at Washington refusing the issue of more Greenbacks, brought about a general stagnation. The failure of Jay Cook was the inauguration of the panic. The whole nation lost confidence in one another and the crash could not be averted.

Now it is evident that abad condition of things must have existed prior to the failure of Jay Cook and the refusal of the issue of Greenbacks by the Government, otherwise the failure of one man could not have inaugurated such a disastrous result. The reason of it was, the country had run ahead of itself, it had built its schools and churches, towns & cities on credit, it had been manufacturing by machinery goods enough for 10 years to come, thus there had to come a reaction. The disease of the finacial organism showed itself at first in the extremities, in Kansas especially, and the extremities not sending aerated blood to the heart, the interior states and manufacturing centres, they also began

to suffer, they could no longer dispose of their manufacture and the stagnation at the heart increased the trouble in the extremities. Thus it was that Kansas was brought to the verge of bankruptcy. The farmers of the nation constitute an equal power to the manufacturers of the nation, the two constitute hence the right and left heart of the nation, the one maintaining the other in its activity.

As the right side of the heart produces fresh oxygenized blood in the lungs and the left side supplying the consumption of the organism, just so it was with the producing class, the farmers, they suffered least. It was only as trades and professions were removed from the producing and useful class, that suffering took place. The speculating trades and States had to suffer first, and so it was that Kansas came to grief because, she had expended moneys for schools and railroads that brought no sure return. Every individual held lots and lands on speculation, thinking to realize large profits. The frequent lot of the individual speculator we see here verified in a whole State. A bankrupt State has its blood drawn away in the taxes it has to pay, sometimes amounting to 9 per cent, as is the case at Baxter Springs.

A stranger settling into a State where such a condition of things exists, will assume the burdens thereof and be apt to become reduced to the level of the others about him. Peter Connelly thought handling public funds, such as city bonds etc. to be a profitable business in which he is engaged at present.

Sunday May 28, I staid at Connelly's. This was confirmation-day at Philip's church. I tried to get into church but I found it so warm inside that I repaired to the schoolroom, where there was a nice ventilation, what there was not in church.

I examined the lungs of M—— and left her a prescription of soda phosphites, It seems she had had inflammation of the lungs some years ago which had left her with a consumptive tendency. Peter C—— I left a prescription for catarrh. Father M—— was also a subject for consumption and one or two of the S—— were also affected with the same disease. Thus we see that Kansas people are subjected to consumption as well as people in other parts of the world. When we consider the dust blowing in the cities especially at Wyandotte then we will not wonder at that.

Owing to the large praries the whole State is pretty windy and this windiness is generally complained of.

The wind seems to have no bad influence when blowing through doors and windows, my brother has them always open, and I experienced no bad effects from the drafts.

—Monday May the 29th I repaired to my brother's again who took me to Armstrong where I bought a ticket for Topeka. The road passed generally by the side of the Kaw river, a magnificent stream. Once in a while a fine field of wheat of a few hundred acres could be seen. The land on this road is all woodland. North Topeka presented a charming sight to me and I thought I would like to live in that place. Streets were large and clean, fine houses and shrubs, trees and flowers in abundance. Arrived at the Depot of North Topeka we were carried over the Kaw in an omnibus, ready to take us to any part of the city. The bridge over the Kaw is about a mile in length. We were passing up the Kansas Avenue one of the main Streets, rising slightly from 1st to 5 street when we came to the Topeka house kept by Konrad Kreipe and Durand, at 7th Street we came to the Tefft house. Here I took up my lodging. After having got my dinner I started under the direction of Kreipe to look up my lots,

I started in the direction of Washburn College, but on making enquiries I was directed back to the Seminary of the Sisters of Bethesda. Before I could get there I got so warm, especially the back of my head, that I could not have endured it if I could have had no shade. At 4 to 5 P. M. the Thermometer was 85 degrees in the shade. Not a person was to be seen out of doors excepting one nigger and a few boys, everything was quiet & people seemed to be asleep. I called in at a house near the Seminary and an old man in his night gown opened the door for me, he took me into the garden & showed me some cherries nearly ripe, the potato bug weed which he says the bugs prefer to the potato vine, he could not find. After cooling off a little I proceeded and did not have much difficulty in finding my lots. They are situated on the east side of Poke Street facing the West and the Seminary grounds which inclose 20 acres or 4 blocks, and are an exact counterpart to the Capital grounds, 2 streets east. The lots are quite level probably inclining slightly to the West. Right below and to the North and East of my lots a little creek is commencing running past Kreipe's residence towards the Kaw. On the south side of my lots stands a small house in which people were living at rent.

Topeka is most beautifully located. Near the Capital building is the highest point and from this point the location slopes slightly, just plenty for drainage and none too much, northerly towards the creek. Right back of my lots is Taylor street, more like an alley; then come 2 fine streets which bring us to the capital grounds. On the east side of the grounds is Jackson street and the next is Kansas Avenue. The grounds are situated between 8th & 10th streets. Returning I called at a store and bought some oranges which hardly quenched my thirst, from time to time I was obliged to sit down in the shade. A laborer gave me some information on

to the whereabouts of Rev. Father Defoury. I had no trouble in finding the fat, congenial old gentleman, he received me cordially and invited me to come to Topeka, assuring me of a splendid practice since there was but 1 German physician in the place & who was of no account. His church did not have a steeple and its exterior looked rather poor, there were some sisters in an adjoining building. This being the only Catholic church in the place and catholicity seemed to be at an ebb.

After leaving father Defoury I repaired to my hotel where I went to bed rather early. On my ride from Kansas City I had been very much troubled with neuralgia, which left me that evening. I felt quite dry and a nigger brought me up a pitcher of ice water, of which I drank quite freely. The niggers were not always attentive to the bells being rung, they would neglect to answer.

Tuesday May the 30th I settled up at the Tefft house after breakfast, paying \$2.50 and took my satchel to the Topeka house. Mr. Kreipe visited with me the Capitol buildings. The east wing being nearly completed, though workmen were still engaged at its completion. Six colossal 6 ft. diam. pillars were carrying the roof. The offices, bureau of agriculture and library were in the basement. The Senate chamber and House of representatives were on the first floor. These houses presented a grand sight on the whole, probably 20 feet high, they were ornamented with fine paintings among which were the presidents of the U. S. Everything was got up in a most magnificent style. At Durand Kreipe's the thermometer stood at 102; in the shade 85. I felt very dry, so 2 glasses of beer were consumed & a small dinner because I could get no coffee. At 2 p. m. I left Topeka for Emporia. Fare 3.50

We passed over the Atchison and Santa Fe road. The German traveling agent of that road remarked to

me the splendid lands on that road. A traveler calls Emporia a dead place. Osage City, with 1,000 inhabitants is one of the principal places, in this neighborhood productive coal-mines exist. We arrived at Emporia, a place of 22 hundred inhabitants at 5-30 p. m. It has 2 principal Streets, Commercial and Mechanics Street. Houses very much spread like Topeka. The normal school building has no teachers, the State could not provide for them. After supper I saw Sommers the land agent. Many of the lands had already been taken up as marked on his map, poor lands would sell at 2 dollars per acre and rich land at five dollars an acre, lands containing water and where soil would be about 2 feet deep were called good. All the lands are underlying with coal. Sommers wanted to send a man with me with a light waggon to examine the lands free of charge. F. E. Brent is the clerk at Chas. Sommer's. At Hannibal the Land agent is: J. H. Fairbanks, 101 Clark Street. In the evening I drank some iced lemonade and some wine.

The beer I drank at Topeka seemed to disagree with me. I was told that a mile from Emporia a fine residence on a lot ten-acre could be bought cheap since the owner Harvey Bancroft had left the place and gone east. 5 acres of fruittrees belonged to the premises.

—May 31 Wednesday. At Emporia I perceived a bad smell in the streets owing to the flatness of the location. puddles of stagnant water were standing in front of the houses. The land Agent for the Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road resided at 143 Commercial St. His name is H. E. Norton & Co. For My lodging and 2 meals I paid \$1.50 and for my Ticket to Kansas City \$6.35.

—A traveler, Mr. N. Bush of Greenlake Wis. informed me that a farmer brought his grain into Emporia for sale that day and that he realized 47½ cents for a bushel of wheat, for 30 bushels. The farmer lived 20 miles

from Emporia and the wheat was to be shipped to St. Louis. Corn was selling at 24 cents per bushel and oats at 20 cents.

—A traveler going to California from Butler County informed me that Government lands were selling at \$1.25 per acre and when paid right off a patent was issued by the Government and after living on the land 6 months the deed would be issued. Farm hands were paid 16 dollars a month for 7 months of the year. In winter they were out of demand. His farm 40 miles from Wichita, 160 acres, with a running stream, shed & shanty on it, he sold for 12 hundred dollars.

—Mr. Booth of Wis. a woolen mill man thinks Peabody is going to be a great place and its surrounding country beating the Neosha Valley, the soil being most fertile, and a general stir going on. A water power of 6,000 horsepower on the Arkansas was a great natural advantage. The Peabody library being a free institution. In Johnson county lands sell at 25 to 50 dollars an acre. the lands having wood and being of the most fertile kind. The real Estate Agent at Peabody being Mr. Salisbury.

—A traveler from Colorado showed specimens of stone with arborseences which he said represented trees and shrubs photographed upon the stone by lightning: he showed also a fossil jaw from a bear, and various petrified woods, etc. He had seen the garden of the gods etc.

—The wheat raised in Kansas is generally winter wheat. Near De Soto corn is one foot high. Grapes were planted in the field near Emporia, new shoots 3 or 4 feet high were seen. From Lawrence to Kansas City extends a strip woodland. Woods are the same as in Wisconsin with the addition of sycamore.

—Rivers seem to determine the value of cities, not only by supplying the city with power, with water and

with an outlet for refuse, but also by their confining and directing power of intercommunication. Of course a river requires to be of a certain size and length, not less than the Kaw. The size of a river may be approximately calculated by its length on the map. 12 miles in length will give about as much water as Sauk creek carries and so on for every 12 miles. The Kaw river is about 500 feet wide. About 3 p. m. I arrived at my Rev. brother's again.

—Since I am in Kansas I experience a great desire to drink all the time, three oranges will hardly quench my thirst, there seems to be a general direction outward from the skin, which may partly be due to the elevation of Kansas, to its warm climate and its constant breezes. The renal secretion is alarmingly scanty, & may be retained without inconvenience for six hours. The blowing of a breeze upon the skin is not at all disagreeable. Ever since last Sunday the weather has been exceedingly warm as much so that I should not like to have to stand it any warmer.

Thursday June 1st. The weather at Wyandotte is to day comparatively cool. There is no such venous dilatation to day, as I have been subjected to since last Sunday. This morning my brother Philip took me to the Depot and at 10 A. M. I started again for Chicago. Sister Alexia promised to write to me.

—*Error.* The popular adage says: "To err is human." An error may be me made when the understanding is under depressing influence, when it does not act or be watchful or when the action has become reckless.

2, An error may be comitted in a matter we are not very well posted in.

3, Taking for granted what ought to have been properly investigated.

4, By passing that by what seems incongruous, or explaining it away.

5, In being too sparing asking for information from those that ought to know or those that might know.

6, By supposing a state of things in agreement with our demands, which need not necessarily exist. The following rules should always be observed: Ascertain conditions exactly & leave nothing at all to supposition. A seeming incongruity should be an admonition that there might be something wrong, requiring vigilant examination. Things in this world are not all directed by reason but sometimes by the desire of display or get up for the purpose of drawing attention.

— My Expences to Kansas and back to Chicago were as follow:

May 22, Fare to Milwaukee.....	\$ 1.00
Excursion ticket to Baxter Springs & return..	24.00
May 23, Bed & breakfast, at the Skinner house..	1.50
May 27, Lodging at Baxter Springs.....	1.50
May 29, Fare from Armstrong to Topeka.....	2.80
May 30, Board and bed at the Tefft house.....	2.50
Fair to Emporia.	3.50
May 31, Board & lodge at Emporia.....	1.50
Fair to Kansas City.....	6.35
	44.65
For food, omnibus and fare, etc.	6.60
Amounts to	\$ 51.25

Remarks. In traveling we must examine what connection one road makes with another, and especially keep an eye on the Sundays when most of the trains don't run, so that there will be no laying over at an objectionable place.

Trip to the Centennial.

Friday evening, June 2nd I arrived in Chicago. Ten cents took me to R. Ch. on the horn-cars. June 3rd I started for Washington City. Fair \$14.00. Sleeping berth \$2.50. At Baltimore I had supper at a cost of 15 cents. Sunday morning I paid for breakfast 75 cents. By noon we had arrived at Pittsburg. Here we had to lay over all night; for lunch on I paid 45 cents. The sewers at Pittsburg were rather disagreeable, & the depot was poorly provided for the accommodation of passengers. Here I met a man who told me about the beautiful climate of Germany, of the goodness of its people and of the prospects for profitable investments. He had been in America for three months, and was now returning, being quite dissatisfied with the country and the sharp dealings of its people. In the night we passed the Alleghenies, the weather was quite cool. At Harrisburgh we switched off for Washington. When we came to Baltimore the weather was quite cool and open windows proved most disagreeable. Monday at 10 o'clock we arrived at Washington City, for breakfast I paid 40 cents and then I started to find Mr. Schulteis. Walking made me feel quite warm and flushed, about 11 o'clock I found myself comfortably at rest at the house of Mr. H. J. Schulteis, No 809 "P" St. N. W.

June 6th, Mr. Schulteis took me to see the Army medical Museum. The Surgeon in Charge was Dr. Parker and the clerk was John C. Fill. Here we were at liberty to examine any specimen of the collection. The specimen room is probably 40 by 80 feet, containing 4 rows of cases. The specimens were exceedingly clean and suspended from the stopper. Here could be seen regarding Lung diseases: Mucoid deposits in the lungs. The deposits appeared as if pieces of dark sponge as large as

walnuts had been stuck into the lungs; very nice. In pigmented infiltration of the lungs, they appeared as if stained with ink. Cancers of the lungs were as large as a 25 cent silver piece of a gray and dense appearance. Tubercles of the lungs were of a dispersed form. Many cases of caseous inflammation and vomicae, crepous and diphtheritic membranes were displayed, also oedema of the glottis and ulceration of the trachea.

Regarding *Heart* diseases, there were: Fibrinous deposits upon the mitral valves, insufficiency of the aortic valves, ulceration of the same, deposits of lymph upon the outside of the pericardium, adherent pericardium calcareous deposits into the aortic and mitral valves. Aneurism of the arch of the aorta, and of the abdominal aorta. The former accompanied with rupture into the pericardium.

Regarding *Brain* diseases, there were: Aetheromatous degeneration of the arteries of the brain, tumours of the brain, apoplectic clots in any part of the brain, tumours causing epilepsy, dilation of lateral ventricles and abscess of the brain. Tumour of the cerebellum.

Regarding diseases of the *stomach* there were: Cancers of the cardiac and pyloric orifices, perforating & sloughing ulcers of the large intestines.

Gallstones of the size of a large marble were seen, also half ounces of stones as large as a small marble, some of which had been passed by stool.

Urinary diseases. Kidneys with destruction of secretory portion, Calculi imbedded in the kidneys as large as a walnut, dilatation of the ureters to the size of my middle finger in stricture of the urethra accompanied by dilatation of the kidneys, & Calculi of the bladder of all sizes could be seen.

Ruptured uterus, and monsters.

In the afternoon we visited the Capitol building, a wonderful structure. Senator Birchard graced us with a short interview.

Wednesday June 7th, we visited the Botanical Gardens. Here could be seen almost any tropical shrub you might wish to see, the cinchona tree, the banana palm loaded with fruit, the fern tree etc. Next we visited the Smithsonian Institute. Here ores, birds, minerals, Indian relics, extinct animals, etc. of every description could be seen. Here I saw the sacrificial collar cut out of stone.

Thursday, June 8th, we visited the Corcoran Art gallery. A great number of statues and paintings were exhibited here.

Mr. Moser from St. Clair took us into the Treasury, where women and men were counting money at a rapid rate. Mr. P. M. Monnet, a frenchman showed us through the Signal Service Office he presented me with a book for 1874, showing the labors of the office. We also saw Mrs. Lynde.

Friday 9th, we went into the Patent Office. The models were so numerous that it would take a year or more to examine them. My weight was 150 lbs., Mary's 129.

Saturday, June 10th. The day being quite warm, so that I had a moist skin all the time. Judge Lynde from Milwaukee presented me with the Surgical History of the War. In the afternoon we had a thunder shower. In the evening we visited the President's Garden to listen to the music.

Sunday June 11th. The weather being quite warm, I almost fell asleep in church. It seems as if people are very much inclined to sleep here in the warm weather, especially during the heat of the day, it seems to be here the same as in Topeka, and in the afternoon I took a nap on the lounge. In the afternoon we went to Father Alig's church to Vespers.

Monday June 12th. I visited the Museum another

time. Next I bought a ticket to Philadelphia for \$4.50. In the evening we attended the strawberry festival at father Alig's school house.

Tuesday June 12th, I presented little Albert with a prayer book. In the evening I started for Baltimore where I arrived in time for supper I stopped at the Howard house. That evening I visited Dr. Pape in Eutaw Street. A confidence man had led me astray for a while.

June 14th. The weather at Baltimore is damp and cold compared to that at Washington. At about 10 o'clock I arrived at Philadelphia. I took the omnibus to the Grand Exposition hotel, which was called free but for which I had to pay 25 cents. On the cars I had purchased from the lodging house agency a ticket for one day's board and lodging for 250. After having taken a luncheon I repaired to the Exposition buildings. They presented a most magnificent sight. Fifty cents took me in upon the grounds. Ascending one of the towers of the main building on an elevator I had a bird's eye view of the place, next I stepped on the steamcars & made the rounds among the buildings, which familiarized me with the location, after that I placed my name on record in the Wisconsin State building. Next I repaired to the Maine building. Here my attention was particularly arrested by a collection of diamonds of different sizes, some as large as hickory nuts. Their luminosity was peculiarly striking. A Diamond necklace worth 50 thousand dollars, brooches for \$2,500 were very nice. The mineral collections and ores from Chili, from the Argentine Republic, from Canada, California and Sweden were quite interesting. An examination of them showed that there were a great many gold, silver, and tinbearing ores, that no one would suppose to contain any thing valuable. The large octohedrons of tin of a purple color were very nice. The malachite was a splendid marble

like stone. The artificial marbles could not be beaten by nature.

Wednesday June 14. After breakfast I left the Grand Exposition hotel and deposited my satchel at the Centennial, paying 25 c. for safekeeping. I continued my examinations in the Main building. The splints made of hemp and plaster of Paris seemed to me very good. Shurtleff of Boston exhibited a nice case of surgical instruments. Another case exhibited Crook's machines, showing the motive power of light, radiometers of different constructions. Instruments to demonstrate the laws of accoustics, the sirene etc. were shown.

Instruments of every imaginable use could be seen. After being tired looking about, I hunted up the Kieffer Brothers who received me very friendly. Lawrence invited me to make my stay at his house as long as I should be in Piladelphia and this offer I accepted.

Thursday June 15. An hour's ride on the cars brought me to the grounds, this time I faced for the machinery building. Here I saw the great Krupp's cannon, the Corliss engine, nail making machines, printing presses, looms of all kinds. The government building was very interesting. Large maps were hanging on the walls, showing the value of the lands, the quantity of cereals produced, etc. The plaster model of Colorado, showing topography and geological formations was beautiful. Cases were filled with stuffed birds, dried insects, plants, seeds etc. The envelope machine attracted particular attention. Indian relics, the mound builders and their idols were seen here. Ores and minerals, models of fishes, stuffed seels, & seelions, the jaw of a whale, instruments for the Signal Service, torpedo warfare, etc. were exhibited.

Friday June 16, I visited the Agricultural building. Here I saw the large skeleton of the Megatherium, of the Iguanodon and of the Pterodactylus imbedded in

rock. Turtles and aquatic plants in profusion. In the Horticultural Hall I saw many of the plants I had seen at the botanic gardens at Washington. Here I saw an orchestra played by electricity, over paper slotted notes. The lemon and orange trees full of fruit presented a most delicious sight.

Saturday June 17. The Art gallery is a splendid structure & presents to view most anything got up in sculpture. Any of the ancient Gods could here be inspected. The paintings, many of which were the size of life, were on any imaginable subject. The queen's pictures were beautiful. In the Annexa, there were as many pictures and statues to be seen as in the Art gallery. The Photographic hall contained life-size photographs, some of them colored, also porcelain pictures, photographs of the different Indian tribes. etc.

Sunday June 18, I went with Kieffer into the country to his father in law. Here I saw the figtree in a bearing condition. The grapes were as large as peas.

Monday June 19, I took Maggie Kieffer with me to the Centennial. At the house of Public Comfort I bought her some views and other trinkets, here we also had our dinner. At the Kansas State Building, Maggie was delighted with the rattlesnakes, the stuffed animals, and deer. Here were exhibited the Fort Scott coal, lead ores from Chetopa, corn 10 feet high, one year old shoots of the osage orange 8 feet high & a collection of splendid cereals.

At the Woman's Pavillion, were some splendid pictures woven in silk. Women were seen at the looms weaving silks, cottons, carpets and anything whatever. The Shoe and Leather building exhibited leather in all its varieties. Shoes of every style and ornamentation.

On our way home we went to see the Zoological Gardens. The ostrich about 4 feet high with a neck about 3 feet long, was quite interesting. The prairie dog village, the beaver, deer, lama, sea-lion condor, monkeys and

three large giraffs were quite interesting.

Tuesday, June 20th, I left Mr. Kieffer's place, called at the furniture store of the K. brothers 831 N. Second Str., repaired to the Depot, bought a ticket to Chicago for \$11, 75 & about 11 o'clock, I was on my way home. When night came on, I felt quite cold, especially at Pittsburgh.

Wednesday June 21st. The weather was quite chilly the dust on these cars was sometimes stifling, probably due to the car being near the front. The passenger opposite me was bound to have the window open which made us feel very cold. Indiana and Ohio looked very much like Wisconsin. West of Fort Wayne is a great swamp. 50 miles from Chicago the Country is prairie and looks the same as in Kansas. Arrived Chicago I soon found my way to Christian's.

Thursday June 22nd, I bought some clothes. For a coat I paid 20 dollars, for pants \$7.75, vest \$ 4.50, shirt \$ 1.25, Suspenders. 25 cents, Panama hat \$4.00

In the evening I found Stephan O'Brien who went with me to A. B. Jewett on State and 31st. Sts. That night I made my way over to Christian's again, but had some trouble in getting there. Instead of looking for a purple light car, a driver told me to look for a blue light.

Friday, June 23rd. In the afternoon I took my satchel up to Jewett's and remained there that night.

Saturday June 24, I started again for Ozaukee, at noon I took my dinner at Mc Carthy's in Milwaukee. His boy carried my satchel. Weather quite hot. In the afternoon I arrived home.

Expences connected with the trip.

June 3, Fair to Washington.....	\$ 14 00
Sleeping berth.....	2.50
June 12, Fare to Philadelphia.....	4.50
June 13, Lodging at Baltimore.....	1.50
Ticket from lodging house Agency.....	2.50
June 14, Catalogue.....	1.50
Sundry times for Entrance to the grounds.....	1.50
June 16, Entrance.....	1.00
Lunch.....	1.00
June 18, Entrance.....	1.00
Lunch.....	1.00
Medals	1.00
June 19, Fare to Chicago.....	11.75
Lunch etc.....	1.50
June 23rd, Fare to Port Washington.....	1.00
	\$ 47.25
For eatables, carfare & sundries.....	23.30
Amounts to	\$ 70.55
